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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

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This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.

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An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Especially useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, July 21st.

The General has issued a Manifesto scoffing at the charges in the indictment against him and accusing the Ministers of shameful subordination of witnesses.

MR. PARNELL.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at Edinburgh, refused (professed to refuse) the idea that an autonomous Ireland could ever be hostile to Britain.

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

July 28th.

Mr. Labouchere's amendment has been negatived by 398 votes against 116. [Labourers contended that the Queen ought to pay out of her own immense fortune—estimated at twelve millions sterling, and every cent of which has been made out of British taxpayers—the proposed additional grant of £36,000 per annum to the Prince of Wales, and, with the 115 independent members of the House of Commons, we entirely concur in the senior member for Northampton's contention. Notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's opinion to the contrary—there is still a faint of the old Tory lurking in the bosom of the Grand Old Man—we say that since the death of Prince Albert the Queen has not done her duty to the country—she has not earned, nor has she expended, the £480,000 annum allowed by a generous country for what is called the Civil List. She has hoarded it up at the expense of trade in the metropolis—and, low be it spoken, at the expense of Monarchy. If the Prince of Wales has performed numerous functions which the Queen ought to have attended to, then

the "Pre-eminent in Grief" ought to have paid the piper. If a chair-coolie gets leave of absence from his employer to "chill-chin joss" over his great-grandmother's bones, he always provides and pays for a substitute. This is a fair comparison. Queen Victoria is paid a stated salary by the British nation for the performance of certain more or less ornamental and nominal duties; she does not see fit to carry out her part of the contract, but sends a substitute in the person of the Hereditary Prince, but she leaves the nation to pay the extra wages and 398 first-class loadies in the House of Commons actually support what is a contemptible "squeeze" of the meanest description. The fact that 116 members had the courage of their opinions to publicly oppose this gross imposition on a country that is growing and paying a burden of taxation without parallel amongst the great nations of the world, may be taken as a pretty plain indication that the day is not far distant when the so-called Princes Christians, Tecks, and Battenbergs of the Fatherland will have to look elsewhere for a haven of refuge.—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There were over 65,000 Chinese in the Philippines, according to the latest statistics.

CHIARINI opened his "mammoth aggregation," etc., at Yokohama on or about the 20th inst.

THE English mail is on board the *Ganges*, which would probably leave Singapore to-day.

CAPTAIN G. W. CONNER succeeds Capt. Wilson Walker in command of the Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*.

THE *New York World* says that there are probably a thousand men in New York who wear corsets, but the number is becoming gradually and beautifully less.

At the Sanitary Board meeting to-morrow, the only business before the Board will be the consideration of the bye-laws under sub-section 6 of section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887.

An Emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

WE would remind our readers that the "Military Mummies" will perform the farces "Box and Cox" and "Chiselling," and a musical *olio*, at the Garrison Theatre to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTINE NILSON's finances may be judged from her competition at an auction with the agent of the *Louvre*. To his bid of 37,000 francs for a *Majesty* of Mabuse she offered 40,000 francs and got it.

THE *Nagasaki Rising Sun* says it is reported that the Government proposes opening the ports of Yokohama, Hakata, Moji, Kure, Kobe, and Fukuoka, to foreign trade, in order to facilitate the direct export of rice, coal, and sulphur.

THE past season at Monte Carlo is said to have been the most successful ever seen. The number of wealthy gamblers never was equalled, and the accommodation proved entirely inadequate. In consequence another gambling hall is to be erected at a cost of a million francs.

A BORDEAUX correspondent defending French claret says that it is quite true that "large quantities of so-called wine are yearly manufactured in France from dried currants; but it cannot be too widely known that none of this decidedly inferior article ever reaches the foreign market, being consumed solely by the French lower classes on account of its cheapness."

THE *Siam Mercantile Gazette* of the 20th inst. informs that the Rev. W. C. Dodd and Miss B. R. Eakin, both members of the American Presbyterian Mission at Chiang-Mai, were married on the 16th inst., at the residence of Rev. A. J. Eakin, the brother of the bride. All their friends wish them much joy, happiness, and eminent success in their missionary work.

ONION parties are a fashionable amusement in Nebraska. Six girls stand in a row, while one bites a small chunk out of an onion and a young man pays to cents for a guess as to which one it was. If he guesses right he gets to kiss the other five, but if he doesn't he is only allowed to kiss the one with the onion-scented breath. This amusement is said to be highly popular with Nebraska young folks.

THE Band of the Army and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Sanitarium, to-morrow, commencing at 5.30 p.m.—

Grand March—"Silver Trumpets" (Viviani);
Valse—"Favourite Dances" (Waldteufel);
Selection—"Candy Life" (L. Thiele);
Allegretto—"The Merry Dances" (Schubert);
Selection—"Overture" (Andresen);
God Save the Queen.

ACCORDING to the recently published educational statistics of Prussia, constituting about two-thirds of the German Empire, that kingdom had in its employ in 1886 a total of 64,750 masters in the public schools. The average salary was 1,574 marks. The 22,410 teachers engaged in the city schools averaged 1,550 marks, while the 42,340 in the country villages averaged 1,134 marks annually. On this meagre sum of 300 a year, and even less, the master is expected to live and support his family, which would be impossible with a people that understood less thoroughly than the German the secret of making every dollar do the full duty of 100 cents.

A WRITER familiar with the uncivilized Eskimoes of far Northern Alaska says that they are the most abstemious beings he ever saw. They neither wash nor comb their hair and they wear dirty, filthy garments year in and year out. Eskimoes means "raw fish eater"; their diet is chiefly fish and game, kept until it is in a state of putrefaction, when to them it is most delicious. Raw blubber of the whale is a great delicacy. Their manner of eating is dog-like. Fixing their teeth in a piece of blubber, with a dull knife they saw off the portion which the mouth will not admit. The men hunt and fish, while the women do the housework. They know nothing of marriage vows; they cohabit, separate, and take new partners at pleasure, one man often having a succession of wives. The old-time custom of tattooing the face, arms and breast is still practiced. The women wear ivory studs in the lower lip, in which is inserted their sewing-needle for convenience when not in use. The men also have these apertures with bone or ivory studs in their ears, in which rings are inserted. This same fashion prevails largely in South-eastern Alaska. "Out of the fashion, out of the world," is as true of them as of us. There is much to be learned from them and it would be hard to find a more conservative and conventional people.

THE *Shanghai Courier* of the 24th July 18th inst. says:—We were somewhat premature in stating in our last night's issue that the above case had been settled by arbitration. We learn to-day that information has been indirectly received by the counsel for the plaintiff that something has been done towards the settlement of the case, but the full particulars are not yet to hand.

A JAVA contemporary says that "the kingdom of Cotic, on the east coast of Borneo, is now coming into prominence as a field for mining adventure. A gentleman named G. Murray has already applied a concession to seek for gold there." If this sort of thing goes on much longer, we shall have too many gold mines in the market. We have a gold mine in view at present, and not far away as "the kingdom of Cotic." There is plenty of gold in Victoria Peak—if one could only get at it.

"Hoo's a' wi' ye minister?" asked Donald McAlpine of his minister, an old-fashioned Established Church clergyman. "Oh, brawly, Donald, brawly; but the glebe's no' doing well at all this year. The turnips are fast rotted away; I'll need to do something to bring in a bit o' money. May be get some city lad to tutor or something." "Could ye no' dae something in the contrary way, dae ye think?" "Contrary way! What dae ye mean, Donald?" "I see the Highland Railway's advertising the noo for deeper, and I'm thinkin' ye had mair in the kilt than ye want what to dae wi' it." "Here the minister started in to give him such a highland muling that Donald has not been to church since.

A LITTLE liff between two engineers formed the subject of a magisterial inquiry by Mr. Pollock, this morning, at the Police Court. Frederick Griffith, late chief engineer of the *Amoy*, was the injured party, his complaint being that Mr. Beck, the present holder of his position, had used language to him which was calculated to make him break the peace in several places. If he were a man who cared about that sort of thing, his evidence was not very clear. He offered Beck his place some time ago, as he intended going home to Vaterland and living in the ancestral castle on the Rhine, and Beck said he didn't want it, and yet after all took it, and after going to Whampoa the two met in that aristocratic hostelry "The Land We Live In," and Beck called him worse names than he would throw at a cat. His Worship decided that the language was not exactly Chesterfieldian, and bound the defendant over in bonds of \$50 to keep the peace unbroken for three months.

THERE was an eminent sergeant-at-law some years ago who had a cork leg that was a triumph of artistic deception. None but his intimates knew for certain which was the real and which was the sham limb. The old young wag of the "outer bar" who knew the sergeant pretty well once thought to utilize this knowledge of the sergeant's secret to take in a green, newly-fledged young barrister. The sergeant was addressing a special jury at Westminster in his usual earnest and vehement style, and the wag whispered to his neighbour, "You see how hot old Bozuz is over his case; now I'll bet you a sovereign I'll run this into his leg up to the head, and he'll never notice it, but he's absorbed in his speech. Hies, a most extraordinary man in that way." There was more than the greenhorn could swallow, so he took the bet. The wag took a large pin from his waistcoat, and leaning forward drove it up to the head in the sergeant's leg. A yell that froze the blood of all who heard it, that made the hair of the jury stand on end, and the Judge's jaw almost to fall off, rang through the court. "By Jove! it's the wrong leg. I've lost my money," exclaimed the dismayed and conscience-stricken wag, quite regardless of the pain he had inflicted upon the learned sergeant.

A "YUSMITE BELLE" addressing a well known fashion writer, thus holds forth on reform in women's dress:—"God bless you, dear lady, for coming to the front in the cause of dress reform in giving to suffering sister woman a leap into the beauties as well as the comforts of loose garments, something that will allow the blood to course freely through the system, that will give muscles greater play, giving to the form that elasticity that nothing else can bestow, thereby bringing back the fading colour so universally replaced by cosmetics and for which great boon the next generation will rise up and call you blessed. As I need every one should who can appreciate the value of health, especially those who expect to be the mothers of our future statesmen. Could our young maidens know how prettily graceful they appear in those soft flowing robes, giving just a faint outline of the beautiful form designed by nature's architect, they surely would welcome in a style so very becoming. The easy, low soft shoes which accompany this suit give buoyance to the step and a motion not to be obtained with the tight buttoned boots, those vein compressing instruments of headaches and torture. Oh, may they be banished to the days of duty indignation, and all joy go with those who dare to come boldly forward in their light, graceful, flower-laden hats, easy flowing robes and buoyant step. Good-by without regret to the stiff corset and welcome to the easy waist with suitable braces for the weight to be removed from the hips and waist, so long burdened with voluminous drapery of 'the fashion'."

THIS chaste little item is from the *Shanghai Courier* of the 24th inst.—"We hear that Mr. W. V. Drummond has been retained by telegraph to proceed to Hongkong to conduct another interesting case in which, the parties, we believe, are Messrs. Watson & Deacon and the defendant is the recent "Rope" case. We have a few words to add to the foregoing. Messrs. Watson & Deacon may be the "parties" in this "interesting case" but the nominal plaintiffs are Messrs. Joseph and Fredericks, a well known firm of local share-brokers. And we don't quite see how Mr. W. V. Drummond can "conduct" this case. If report speaks truly, Mr. Drummond is a very long way from being a flyer in the "bully and blackguard" line which pays so well with Hongkong juries; but even were he a "Eureka" (with apologies to Mr. David Gaskell) amongst the "big game" geniuses who pile up dollars out of an easily gullible public, we fail to see how he can "conduct" a case in which the Acting Attorney General has been specially retained. Messrs. Joseph and Fredericks, likewise their solicitors, may not be aware that Mr. W. V. Drummond must take a very far back seat when engaged in a case with the Acting Attorney General of Hongkong, but such is nevertheless the case, and if it be true, as has been generally reported, that Messrs. Leach and Drummond are not quite so chummy as David and Jonathan were of old, why, the probability is that they won't coalesce in the amicable fashion that is necessary to give their attack a fair show of success. The Acting Attorney General will scarcely tamely submit to being slapped in the face—this is, of course, a metaphor—by his ancient "pard" being elevated to the position of first fiddle, and we fancy that Mr. Drummond will also fight shy of acting as wet-nurse to his former junior partner. There may be some fun in this business, and we shall be there.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* sarcastically remarks:—"The Queen of Great Britain recently cabled to President Harrison assurances of her most distinguished consideration and sympathy with the sufferers by the recent flood in Pennsylvania. The charges for cabling were paid by the English Government. The Mayor of Dublin about the same time sent \$5,000 out of his own pocket by cable for the relief of the same sufferers."

THUS the *Java Bode*—At Edi, on the Achinese coast, hostilities have stopped. The Dutch troops inflicted such heavy losses on the Achinese invaders there that the latter were fain to beat a retreat. They proved to be from the neighbouring petty States around, the rulers of which have in consequence been fined \$50,000 for allowing the invasion. The Assistant Resident in charge has been instructed to collect the money. Meanwhile the disaffected take advantage of the inefficiency of the blockade to import arms and ammunition, as well as to export pepper without payment of duty.

To show how ideas have changed in regard to free trade in England, a prominent Manchester paper recently said: "Already we have lived long enough to discover that the gospel of free trade is not, in itself, the whole gospel of social progress, and that it is in the main only a negative doctrine." A London paper, once a free trade organ, also says: "All is changed. We recognize at last that, though commodities should be cheap, they become dear when the wages of flesh and blood are cheapened down to starvation point. The gospel has failed, because it was too shallow, too much concerned with the selfish ends of capitalists, too little with the needs of the laboring classes. We have only to take John Bright's words about the slave in America, and wonder why he did not press them home to the slave in English manufacturing districts."

WITH reference to the stranding of the *Kaifang*, the *Shanghai Courier* of the 27th July says:—"We regret to learn that telegraphic news has been received of the stranding of the China Navigation Company's steamer *Kaifang*, Captain Gyles, on Rees Island, situate midway between Swatow and Amoy. She left Swatow on Thursday, bound for Shanghai, and the news received here is to the effect that she is ashore at high water, jettisoning cargo, and requires immediate assistance. Another telegram gives the information that the company's steamer *Wosung* was to leave Swatow to render the stranded vessel the assistance she could. Hopes are entertained that the *Kaifang* will be got off. She is one of the latest additions to the fine fleet of steamers belonging to the China Navigation Company, and is quite a new steamer, no' having been running on the coast more than twelve months."

PROFESSOR HUXLEY makes the following remarks on bible-reading in the *Popular Science Monthly*:—"Greatly to the surprise of many of my friends I have always advocated the reading of the Bible and the diffusion of the study of that most remarkable collection of books among the people. Its teachings are so infinitely superior to those of the sects, who are just as busy now as the Pharisees were 1,800 years ago in smothering them under the pretext of mere ritual observance, to my mind, that the bible contains within itself the refutation of nine-tenths of the mixture of sophistical metaphysics and Old World superstition, which has been piled around it by the so-called Christians of later times; it is so clear that the only immediate and real antidote to the poison which has been mixed with Christianity, to the intoxication and delusion of mankind, lies in copious draughts from the undefiled spring, that I exercise the right and duty of free judgment on the part of every man, mainly for the purpose of inducing other laymen to follow my example. If the New Testament is translated into Zulu by Protestant missionaries it must be assumed that a Zulu convert is competent to draw from its contents all the truths which it is necessary for him to believe. I trust that I may, without immodesty, claim to be put on the same footing as the Zulu."

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNCH
COMPANY.

The first ordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Company was to have been held this afternoon, in the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. D. McCulloch (acting chairman) took chair at the appointed time, and there were present Messrs. A. Woolley, J. W. Noble, E. B. Jorey, three Chinamen, and Mr. A. G. Gordon (secretary). After waiting half an hour, and no one else turning up, the Chairman announced that, there not being sufficient shareholders present to constitute a quorum, under the Articles of Association, the meeting would be postponed until Thursday next, at the same hour.

CHINESE VIEWS ON WESTERN
CUSTOMS.

(Translated specially for N. C. Daily News.)

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

OF late years, since the old maritime restrictions were relaxed and trading vessels have come from all parts, gentlemen of energy have taken to going abroad to see foreign lands and enlarge their ideas. Once arrived at any place they promulgate the results of their travels, by the wide distance by sea, and descriptions of celebrated spots are all set down with great minuteness, nothing but a vague outline is given of the character of the country and its inhabitants. My friend Yuan Hsiang-fu, a Magistrate of remarkable resolution, in the course of a journey which he took last year through the Great West, made the most particular enquiries into everything he came across, from the system of government down to the habits of the people, and from the careful record thus made compiled a volume which he styled *Dutiful Notes on Western Customs*. This I borrowed, intending to copy it, but before I could complete it he asked for it back, and so it is only such portions as I could remember that I have been able to transcribe and send to press.

To a gentleman of character at home, who may take up this book and run through its pages, each country and its people will appear much as they would be travelling within the borders, and conversing with the inhabitants, of some western state. And so at his own table and on his own mat he may indulge himself in a peep abroad. The *Chia-shu* year of the *Kwang-hsi*, summer, in the 4th moon [May 1888]. Recorded by Hsiao-weng of Siling at his house at Shanghai.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

Some western customs are identical with those of the Middle Kingdom, others widely different. When first observed these cannot fail to excite surprise, so strange do they seem, but when one is accustomed to the sight of them they are looked on as a matter of course. The following

desultory notes, jotted down during my travels, may afford material for amateurs and students of manners and customs, or may perchance supply topics for conversation over the tobacco cup or the tea table. Some of the facts recorded may not be new, and in that case I would ask indulgence for the repetition.

Written by the master of Ts'ang-shan; copied by Hsiao-weng of Siling.

The western custom is to give precedence to the right hand, and to honour the woman rather than the man; hence when walking together the woman will precede the man, and when sitting will sit on the right, he on the left.

Husband and wife go arm in arm along the street, yet no one smiles; a husband will perform any menial office before his wife, and nobody jeer at him.

When three or four are in company and passing idly through the streets, they must walk abreast, and not in any straggling fashion. If they meet a woman, etiquette requires them to make way for her, and in so making way they must pass to the right and not to the left.

When taking their places at meals they must wait till the women are first seated, when the men can occupy chairs next to them. The meal ended, they disperse in the same manner.

While the women are at table, the men is a mark of respect may none of them smoke. After a dinner they must leave the table and go to another room to smoke, or if there be no smoking room must wait till the women have gone out of the door. Occasionally when the women have finished eating they leave at once, purposely letting it be known that it is done out of compassion. This is regarded as a gracious courtesy on their part.

As mealtime, morning or evening, comes round, all men and women must change their clothes before sitting down to it. However young a child may be he must do the same. In taking soup you must not make a noise over it; anything put out of the mouth should be left in the plate. At a banquet it is proper there should be music at the very largest hotels, there is always music at every meal.

If a visitor calls not only is he offered no tea, but he may cause himself about smoking or not. But when he enters a room he leaves, he and his host grip each other's hand. In seeing him out the host does not descend the stairs or go outside his door.

When friends are sitting talking together they mention nothing nasty. If a man would to speak of ordure, filth, or the like in company his hearers would be astounded. Some would perhaps get up and leave without looking at him, wondering how the man could so misbehave.

Men and women alike wear hats, but of very different fashions. When going indoors, however, though it may be the depth of winter, they must take them off and bare the head, and when out of doors, even in midsummer, must keep them on.

When two people meet it is considered polite for them to take off their hats; some only raise their hands to the top of the ear and wave them without removing the hat. This would be the off hand and casual countenance, whereas if they grasp each other's hand, they are more intimate. Though one be a man and the other a woman, no scandal is aroused.

For mourning black is used, and not white, and they wear mourning for their juniors. The visiting cards of mourners always carry a black border. Women wear black caps hanging far down from the back of the head. The horses which draw the funeral cars and coaches are invariably of a black colour.

By the sides of the main streets are trees affording a close shade, continuously for some miles; under them it is usual to place benches where people can rest. In between are laid out iron seats, ranged in rows and let on hire, sometimes a hundred or more, at the most a little over a thousand.

Plantations are thick and flourishing; you see them everywhere. The Government has passed a law by which everyone who cuts down a tree must plant another in its place. Though he may have bought the hillside and planted it himself, the owner must observe this law. Yet though woods are numerous, wild beasts and birds are exceedingly rare. You may travel through the country in any direction for hundreds of miles and not see a single songster—a remarkable circumstance.

Of the trees the oak is most common, and next to that the pine and cypress. Aspens and willows are exceedingly rare, and the *yu tung* (Eleococcus verrucosa) is altogether unknown. Bamboos are numerous, but do not form groves. The names of the trees I do not know. Lofy trees are few and far between.

The streets and main thoroughfares are either formed of large stones, or of square stone blocks placed in rows and firmly cemented down. Blocks of wood are also laid down to form the roadway over which when carts and horses are driven there is no sound of wheel or hoof. They say that such roads will last a long time, because the earth is dry and not damp. Where there are railways under the street, the street is invariably laid with wood, as it is both light and noiseless.

Places of worship exist in every country but are most numerous in Italy, where they are of incomparable height and magnificence. The wood and stone work is most elaborate and extravagant. Some are several hundred feet high, and cost many millions of dollars. The Pope's chapel is situated in that country. None of their dwelling houses are bungalows, but have all their upper stories counting from beneath upwards those houses which have the most storeys are thought the best. To the eye a building may seem to be only 8 or 9 storeys high, but the observer does not know that below the house are one or more excavations. Hence the houses are really loftier than our pagodas.

When storeys are doubled so that steps would be too numerous, or people's legs get too tired, they use a mechanical truck to ascend and descend by. All one has to do is to sit in the truck, and start the machinery with his hand, when it will rise or sink of itself as far as may be desired.

Whether the upper floors are three or four, or seven or eight, in number, the staircase ascending to them is in the form of a spiral with successive stages. Although all are not of the same pattern the workmanship is always exceedingly fine. Each house must have one large and one small staircase, the large in front, the small behind; precisely as families in the Middle Kingdom distinguish between the front and back doors.

Though the dwelling-houses are very lofty and spacious it is only wealthy merchants or rich people who have a house to themselves; the rest are all sublet, so that a house of 6 or 7 storeys would be divided among 6 or 7 families, or even a dozen. The higher the floor, the lower is the cost, so that the very highest are the cheapest, the very lowest the dearest; but the grand-door abutting on the street is only let for business premises.

(To be continued.)

THE WRECK OF THE
"ALTMACRAIG."

The *Diamond* this morning brought up from Manila the mate, chief engineer, and twelve sailors belonging to the steamship *Altmacraig*, Captain Buyers, which was wrecked in the Philippines on the 14th inst. The engineer, Mr. Anderson, obliged us with a copy of *La Opinion*, of the 23rd, which contains the first detailed account of the disaster, furnished by M. Alexander Nicoloff, the travelling correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Figaro*, and *El Tarik*, the leading journal in Constantinople.

From it we learn that the *Altmacraig*, which was owned by Messrs. Adams & Co., of London, and was a three-masted steamer with a capacity of 4,000 tons, left Iloilo on the 13th inst. for Singapore, with a cargo of 3,400 tons of sugar consigned to Macleod and Company, Delaware, eight passengers, and a crew of thirteen Europeans, besides native firemen, &c. The passengers consisted of M. Nicoloff and his wife, an Iloilo merchant with his daughter and three grand-children, and a young Englishman named C. Leneve (?). All went well until the morning of Sunday the 14th, when, about eight o'clock, the vessel ran on a reef that was not marked on the chart. Everyone ran on deck, and M. Nicoloff joined the captain on the bridge. With a coolness which the former could not but admire Captain Buyers directed him to save his life by getting into a boat with the other passengers, as the ship would go down in a few minutes. For himself, he intended going down with her. M. Nicoloff refused to go if the captain stayed, but the latter led him down to the side-ladder, which the other passengers had already descended, and lifted him into the boat. Then he went up again. Four other boats were out, and being rapidly filled by the crew. About the coolest of the lot was the young English passenger—he seemed to look on the shipwreck as a matter of course. Mr. Gayen, the second officer, with three sailors, took the passengers' boat away from the ship, the captain, chief engineer, and four sailors occupying the next boat. Nothing of any value or utility could be saved, as the *Altmacraig* was settling steadily, though slowly. Fortunately the wreck occurred in the daytime, not far from land. Ten or twelve miles away was the luxuriant but desert island of Destadano, in the province of Pangasinan, but the captain decided to make for Puerto Princesa, forty or fifty miles away. The men pulled willingly all day, although the wind was contrary, the current adverse and strong, and incredibly heavy rain fell. Towards evening another island was seen, and, better still, a ship. The shipwrecked people called to those on board, but without eliciting any response. They got nearer, and saw that it was a native fishing boat. Mr. Figueras stood up and called out in Spanish "We are English." "No, you are Spanish; *aramala*!" was the reply. As all the fishermen could be induced to do was to show them the way to where a body of soldiers were. They were received very hospitably on landing, the best room being put at the disposal of the two ladies, and much-needed food provided. They were still 25 or 30 miles from Puerto Princesa, and next morning, under a hot sun, resumed their journey, but this time with a favoring breeze. As they had forgotten the sails, in their haste to leave the steamer, they had to improvise them out of flags, handkerchiefs, &c. Puerto Princesa was sighted with much pleasure, and not a few prayers were said. They were again hospitably received, the Governor, Senor Voleros, coming down to meet them, and entertaining them as well as his resources permitted, even supplying various articles of necessary clothing to the ladies, whose toilet had been left unmade on embarking. Captain Buyers and M. Nicoloff returned to the scene of the wreck the same day, in the *Almdora*, but were unable to locate the exact position where the steamer had disappeared, so that none of the more valuable property was recovered. On the 18th the party left by the *Gravina* for Manila. The captain and the remainder of his officers and crew are expected to arrive on Sunday, and an inquiry will probably be held here next week.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER
TO CHINA.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it would appear that it is even now uncertain who will be the new representative of the United States

"CHINA'S SORROW"

Another great inundation of the Yellow River has occurred, this time in Shantung, as will be seen by the following translation from the *Hu-pao*:—"The Relief Committee at the Shanghai Wen-pao Club, a postal agency, have received the following telegram from Sheng Tao-tai of Chiao, dated 25th July:—Telegram received from Yen and King as follows:—"On 22nd July, 8 o'clock a.m., the Great Dike at Chang-k'iu flowed over, flooding the Hsien (districts) of Chang-k'iu, Tsi-yang, Tai-ho, Tai-chang, Tsow, Chang-shan, Kao-yuan, Loh-nan, and Poh-shan. Boats hired to save life, increased expense. Sheng Tao-tai is begged to telegraph to charitable societies for help."

"Victory Li has allotted Tis. 20,000, which Messrs. Yen, Pan, and Sie will distribute in Tsin-nan Prefecture. The Tis. 30,000 from Shanghai transferred to Tsin-chow Prefecture. Districts great, funds insufficient."

Another telegram from the Tao-tai to the Relief Committee of same date, says:—"Mr. P'ei-king, the delegate to Tsin-chow, Fu, telegraphs that the Hoang Ho never ran before with such velocity and force in Shantung as now. On 22nd July at 8 a.m. a breach in the dam opened over 200 feet long, and the river Siu Kiang flowed into the Siu T'ing Ho over 100 feet deep. Great numbers of houses destroyed and people drowned. Over to Chiao and Hsien Districts South of the River turned into a lake. At Tsin-chow there must be much water as it lies very low. Mr. P'ei-king begs me to wire to you and to Soochow and Yangchow for help, urgently needed to save life. Seven or eight experienced distributors wanted in Shantung at once."

The district of Chang-k'iu mentioned above is specially referred to in the Rev. Gilbert Reid's letter on the Yellow River in Shantung, part 4, which appeared in these columns on the 20th of June. Mr. Reid then said:—"Above Chi-tung are four villages of the wealthy district of Chang-ch'iu inside the outer embankment, but like the cities before named, they have been specially aided to form a separate embankment around their own little territory. The inner embankment on the northern side continues to be a solid structure. Especially is this so in the district of Hui-min, some 25 li above the city of Chi-tung, where a few years ago occurred an immense gap. The gap of the outer embankment is still open, and a large stretch of sand extends even beyond; but the inner embankment is still so high and so to 30 feet wide, a very praiseworthy work." The efforts of the villages in the wealthy district of Chang-ch'iu have not sufficed to save them from the relentless Huangho, which, the telegram tells us, "never ran before with such velocity and force in Shantung." The Chinese officials, it will be seen, have been very prompt to send help, as the calamity only occurred on Monday; we shall, no doubt, soon hear from the Missionaries in Shantung whether foreign assistance is wanted, and it will be forthcoming. Surely this will convince the Thug of the advisability of listening to Wu Ta-chang's request that he should be allowed to form a proper board of survey and undertake a scientific examination of this irrepressible scourge. Chang-k'iu appears on our map as a little to the south-east Chi-nan Fu.

DUELS IN GERMANY.

The German law says that all duels with deadly weapons are prohibited, and as the rapier has been declared a deadly weapon by the Reichsgericht at Leipzig, the highest German tribunal, the students' duels are considered unlawful. The police, however, are not very strict in enforcing the law. Only at times, when an accident has happened by carelessness, a more vigorous effort is made to suppress them. The duels are generally fought at some country inn, within a few miles of the university city, and as the country policemen are not very numerous it is easy to escape their attention. Besides, guards are placed on all roads leading to the village, and the peasants, who are all on good terms with the students, will notify them long before the "gendarmes" or country policemen, can approach. Hacks are always on hand, as they are used to bring the wounded back to the city, and in case of a fatal danger is given they drive off rapidly, with the wounded and the weapons.

The vendemia generally finds nothing but what appears to be a pleasure party. When he leaves he is closely watched, the hacks are recalled, and the fights are continued. In some cities students who serve years in the army, on application can receive leave of absence for the purpose of fighting a duel, and in other cities the duels are going on under the very eyes of the police, who are notified that a fencing exhibition is to be given. In fact the officials are not at all anxious to suppress the sport, as they know it to be harmless, and that the same time it increases courage and energy. If convicted of having fought a duel, a student is sentenced to three months' imprisonment in a fortress.

The duels have at different times called forth debates in the German Reichstag, and there have always been members who, having fought numerous duels themselves, would plead in their behalf. On one of these occasions, only a few years ago, a member prided himself on being the only one who ever defeated Prince Bismarck while he was a student. The Chancellor almost immediately, and amid loud applause, stated he had never been defeated. On the occasion mentioned he had been prohibited from continuing the fight, as the blade of his opponent had broken and he was injured by the piece broken off.

The Chancellor, while a student at Göttingen, by his skill and strength gained the reputation of being a crack swordsman. It is stated that he challenged two students the very first day he came to Göttingen, and afterwards defeated both, although they had had much experience. A very cunning trick, in escaping an attempt made by a "peddler" a university officer, to break up a fight, is credited to Bismarck. While he was at Jena on a visit, arrangements were made for him to fight a duel at Wehlitz, a small village. The peddler, by name, was very much disliked by the students, as he had often interrupted their fights. He had gotten knowledge thereof, and on the morning fixed for the fight had gone to Wehlitz and hid himself under a large barrel used in a brewery. He had placed the barrel in such a position that he could overlook the duelling place through the bung hole, intending to see all the fight and get the names of all principals. Kable's presence was noticed, however, by some peasants, and by Bismarck's suggestion the barrel was suddenly turned around so that the hole was against the wall. Several students then seated themselves upon the barrel and remained there until all the fights had been finished, when the unlucky "peddler" was released from his prison and was heavily laughed at. It is a fact that Bismarck shortly afterwards was ordered to leave the city by the university authorities.

GRAY'S INN.

THE PLACE IN WHICH BACON LIVED AND IN WHICH HE WROTE.

Bacon's chambers were at what is now No. 1 Gray's Inn Square. There he stayed from the time he became a member till he was made Lord Keeper. Here he lived, when not in the country, after his fall. From here he dates his "Essays" and many of his letters. Here he had obtained the summit of his ambition, and had the Great Seal in his possession. He carried it home here and hence wrote the first letter to which he appended his new title. These chambers are also connected with the very darkest part of his career, his share in the fall of Essex. This is not the place to tell in detail that shameful story. Suffice it to say that Essex had done everything for him that one man could do for another. He had striven to make him Attorney-General, and that failing, Solicitor-General. He had acted as his agent in the suit for the hand of Lady Hatton. He had consoled him for his disappointment with the gift of a noble estate in the district about Twickenham and Richmond, where English scenery shows best its placid and dignified beauty. He had accompanied the gift with words of so exquisite a courtesy that it must have been doubly grateful. Then Essex had gone astray. He returned from Ireland, was out of favor and made that mad and foolish rising in London that failed so miserably. He was now to take his trial for high treason. Bacon had already deserted him, but he now pressed eagerly forward to be engaged as counsel against him. He was given a subordinate place among the accusers. Then he shut himself up in his chambers at Gray's Inn for ten days and devoted all the resources of his great intellect to carefully weaving the net that was to take his friend in the fatal fold. Nothing was neglected. The law of treason was carefully examined; the facts, already too damning, were marshaled in terrible array; both classic and contemporary history were ransacked for striking parallels. One telling illustration, at least, was drawn from scripture. So prepared, he confronted Essex in Westminster Hall on that fatal day, all shame lost in his desire for a conviction. The management of the case fell a great deal to him, for we can gather from the meager report that remains that it was all his. We may say aloud to the last device. It was successful. Essex was condemned to be "drawn on a hurdle through London streets" and die the death of a traitor. He died on the scaffold, but Bacon's vile work was not yet over. There was still a lower depth of infamy by which he might merit favor, he could blacken the memory of his dead friend; and so in due time there appeared "A Declaration of the Practices and Treasons of Robert, Late Earl of Essex," in which his career was commented on with malignant severity. He seems to have overreached himself. Elizabeth did not show him the expected favor; the people murmured at him. Afterward he tried to defend himself in his apology, but neither his own nor after ages have accepted his defense. —*Art Journal.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable, and does not upset the stomach;—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A.S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Geo. Falson & Co.'s Register.)

To-day.		
Barometer—4 a.m.	.....	30.40
Barometer—1 p.m.	.....	30.28
Barometer—4 p.m.	.....	30.25
Thermometer—4 a.m.	.....	59
Thermometer—1 p.m.	.....	87
Thermometer—4 p.m.	.....	88
Thermometer—1 p.m.	(Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 p.m.	(Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—1 p.m.	(Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 p.m.	(Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 a.m.	(Wet bulb)	68
Thermometer—Midnight (over night)	.....	61

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—177 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$270 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—137 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$145 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$101.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. div. ex. div. sellers.
 Nippon Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$283 per share, sellers.
 Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$112 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$124 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—130 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—23 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Puijorn and Sunshin Da Sampanian Mining Co.—\$27 per share, ex New Issue, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$190 per share, sellers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$675 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem. sellers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Sengat Kowah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 Crutcherbank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$13 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$137 per share, sales.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, ex. div. sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jebebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, buyers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, sellers.
 The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$68 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/01
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/01
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/01
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/11
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/82
 Credits, at 4 months sight 3/90
 On India, T. T. 2/25
 On Demand 2/25

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 721
 Private, 30 days sight 73

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tels. 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$527
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$523
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$501
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$502
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

EXPORT CARGO.

Per City of Sydney, etc., for Yokohama—3,630 bags Sugar, and 320 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco—2,646 bags Rice, 62 bags Sugar, 50 bags Beans, 103 bags Coffee, 203 boxes Nut Oil, 18 cases Silks, 3 chests Crude Opium, 75 rolls Matting, 544 bales Gunnies, and 3,637 packages Merchandise. For Honolulu—86 packages Merchandise. For San Blas—3 cases Silks, and 6 rolls Matting. For La Libertad—5 cases Silks, and 3 cases Merchandise. For Panama—500 bags Rice, 10 bags Pepper, 42 packages Merchandise, and 3 cases Silks. For Callao—4 cases Silks, 4 cases Guayaguay—4 cases Silks, and 1 case Merchandise. For Valparaiso—3 cases Silks, and 1 case Merchandise. For New York—67 rolls Matting, 10 cases Silks, and 224 bales Raw Silk.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 8th instant, left Yokohama for this port on the morning of the 27th, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd proximo.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Minimur*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin for this port on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 5th proximo.

THE CANADIAN MAILE.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Fairy*, with the Canadian mails, left Vancouver for Japan and Hongkong on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Alystina*, with the Canadian mails, left Vancouver on Friday afternoon, the 26th instant, for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bisagno*, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and is expected here on or about the 31st.

The steamer *Westmeath*, from London, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 2nd proximo.

The 'Union' line steamer *Yorkshire*, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 2nd proximo.

The steamer *Albany*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 2nd proximo.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Flintshire*, from London, &c., left Singapore on the 26th instant for this port, and is due here on the 4th proximo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Orion*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 29th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Nisam*, left Bombay at 8 a.m. on the 25th instant, and is due here on or about the 10th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DRESDEN, German steamer, 3,110, W. von Schuckmann, 30th July, Shanghai 27th July, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.
 FRIGGA, German steamer, 1,400, F. Nagel, 30th July, Hamburg 16th June, and Singapore 24th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 DIAMANTE, British steamer, 314, G. Taylor, 30th July, Manila 27th July, General.—Russell & Co.
 KWONGSANG, British steamer, 989, T. H. Sellar, 30th July, Whampoa 30th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 DIJONNAIS, French steamer, 2,565, P. Vaquier, 30th July, Shanghai 28th July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

CLARA, German steamer, for Haiphong.
 FRY, Danish steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
 YOHANN, German steamer, for Hoihow.
 SOOCHOW, British steamer, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

July 29, *Smith*, Chinese steamer, for Amoy.
 July 29, *Pakhoi*, British str., for Whampoa.
 July 29, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
 July 29, *Fookshoo*, Siamer brig, for Bangkok.
 July 30, *Buenavista*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
 July 30, *Antenor*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
 July 30, *Ancona*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
 July 30, *Namoa*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 July 30, *Glenlyon*, British str., for Shanghai.
 July 30, *Avocite*, British steamer, for Saigon.
 July 30, *Amoy*, German steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Frigga*, str., from Singapore, &c.—178 Chinese.
 Per *Dresden*, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs. Feindel, Messrs. H. Gunther, Fred. Rodewald, W. Drummond, and 5 Chinese.
 Per *Diamante*, str., from Manila.—Miss A. Daraldi, Messrs. Caramanza, Storey, Allison, 12 sailors, and 118 Chinese.
 Per *Dijonais*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Vouillefont, Mr. and Mrs. Maher and 3 infants, Miss Leith Fabris, Messrs. L. Hirsch, G. de Silva, and 1 Chinese. From Yokohama.—Mr. R. Parker. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. G. Jelles. From Colombo.—Messrs. P. Guigan and L. Achaleme. For Marseille.—Miss Jane Smith and A. Caldorai. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Musie, and Mr. Charpentier. For Marseille.—Messrs. G. Kimura, G. Idzumi, N. M. Yamasaki, Wiaki, Ueyama, Yesumuro, Moriyu, Nakamura, Takuma, Nomo, Labit, Brichan, Kabayakama, and G. Gallichan.

DEPARTED.

Per *Namoa*, str., for Swatow, &c.—3 Europeans and 550 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Clara*, str., for Haiphong.—20 Chinese.
 Per *Fry*, str., for Hoihow, &c.—30 Chinese.
 Per *Yohann*, str., for Hoihow.—30 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Diamante* reports that she left Manila on the 27th instant. Had light south-west winds and fine weather.
 The German steamship *Frigga* reports that she left Hamburg on the 16th ultimo; arrived at Port Said on the 20th; passed Suez on the 22nd instant; arrived at Penang on the 20th, and left on the 21st; arrived at Singapore on the 23rd, left on the 24th, arrived here this morning. Across India—Ocean has strong south-west monsoon with high convulsed sea; thence light south-west breeze with high sea and rain squalls up to China, and fine weather throughout.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow and Tientsin.—Per *Kwongsang*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.—Per *Tannadice*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Straits and New York.—Per *Port Caroline*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Tilamou*, to-morrow, the 31st instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Dijonais*, on Thursday, the 1st August, at 11.00 A.M.
 For Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver.—Per *Parthia*, on Thursday, the 1st August, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Europe, &c.—Per *Dresden*, on Thursday, the 1st August, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Straits and London.—Per *Hongkong*, on Friday, the 2nd August, at 11.30 A.M.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Moray*, on Friday, the 2nd August, at 2.30 P.M.
 For Yokohama, &c., and San Francisco.—Per *Orion*, on Saturday, the 3rd August, at 0.30 P.M.
 For Straits Settlements.—Per *Ipigenia*, on Monday, the 5th August, at 9.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ANTON, German steamer, 396, J. Eggerts, 15th July, Quinhon 12th July, Salt.—Wieler & Co.
 ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Trenat, 24th July, Nagasaki 23rd July, Coals.—Mitsui Bishi Colliery.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 27th July, Haiphong 25th July, General.—Siemssen & Co.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654, Jose M. Maquer, 29th July, Manila, via Amoy, 24th July, General.—Brandao & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopant.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FRER, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 28th July, Tauron 25th July, Ballast.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 916, Schultz, 22nd July, Singapore 14th July, General.—Bun Hing.
 GWALIOR, British steamer, 1,503, W. J. Nantes, 27th July, Bombay 26th July, and Singapore 21st, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 HASSIA, German steamer, 1,235, O. Plasse, 29th July, Cardiff 12th June, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
 JOHANN, German steamer, 428, H. Binge, 29th July, Pakhoi 27th July, and Hoihow 28th, General.—Wieler & Co.
 KONG BENG, British steamer, 856, R. Jones, 22nd July, Bangkok 15th July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 MONS ON, British steam-yacht, 118, W. Judd, 28th July, Southampton 18th April, Ballast.—Captain.
 MORAY, British steamer, 1,411, Wm. S. Duncan, 25th July, Calcutta 10th July, and Singapore 19th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, C. H. Kempson, R.N.R., 21st July, San Francisco 29th June, and Yokohama 17th July, Mails and General.—O. & S. S. Co.
 PARTHIA, British steamer, 2,035, F. H. Wallace, 22nd July, Vancouver 28th June, Yokohama 13th July, Nagasaki 16th, and Woonung 19th, Flour and Wheat.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, Watton, 29th July, Bangkok 24th July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 SOOCHOW, British steamer, 999, A. Vardin, 26th July, Kobe, and Nagasaki 20th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TANNADICE, British steamer, Hugh Craig, 13th July, Sydney 25th June, Cape Moreton 27th, Townsville 29th, Cooktown 30th, General.—Russell & Co.
 TELAMON, British steamer, 1,555, Jackson, 28th July, Liverpool 15th June, and Singapore 23rd July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. White, head, 15th June, put back.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 VELOX, German steamer, 636, H. Johannsen, 21st July, Hoihow 16th July, Sapanwood.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AGNOR, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May, New York 28th Dec, Kerosene Oil.—Putau & Co.
 ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June, New York 4th Dec, Petroleum.—Order.
 AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bower, 11th July, Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.
 AUSTRALIA, British bark, 999, Wm. Harris, 11th June, Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.
 CHARGER, American ship, 1,370, D. S. Goodely, 28th June, San Diego, Cal, 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
 COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July, Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.
 CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June, Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Putau & Co.
 CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June, New York 28th Feb, Kerosene Oil.—Putau & Co.
 DARNAR, Danish ship, 223, C. Paulsen, 13th July, Port Natal 11th May, Ballast.—Gilman & Co.
 ERLKORNO, Chinese bark, 457, Oupium Examination hulk, Stoaecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
 FORTUNE, Siamese Barque, 447, F. L. Soderstrom, 21st July, Tokkin, Siam, 5th July, Wood.—Chinese.
 GUSTAV OSCAR, German bark, 1,352, M. Lee-hann, 4th July, Cardiff 25th Feb, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
 HAYDN BROWN, British bark, 821, C. H. Haverer, 21st July, Hoihow 12th July, Ballast and Sapanwood.—Captain.
 IRENE, American brig, 467, James W. Yates, 11th July, Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th May, Coal.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 ITON, French bark, 624, F. Reynier, 7th June, Honolulu 20th April, General.—Melchers & Co.
 JOSEPHINE, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.
 MARIE TAVER, British ship, 298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June, Cardiff 6th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 532, Pendleton, 13th June, Tjilatjap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.
 NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June, Kobe 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June, Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wieler & Co.
 SEWELL, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Leclavou, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 KIU-KIANG, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 KIM-CHOW, British steamer, 288, Melber, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 SOFID, Spanish schooner, 526, C. Sobrido, 14th July, Alimou (Manila) 21st June, General.—Order.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May, Honolulu 28th March, General.—Putau & Co.
 VIOLENT, American ship, 1,723, Wm. H. Gould, 2nd July, Amoy 30th June, Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatahan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Hankow, British steamer, 2,335, Lloyd.—Butterfield & Swire.
 Ho-anan, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Leclavou, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 KIU-KIANG, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 KIM-CHOW, British steamer, 288, Melber, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 PANG, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Slavers, Tok Koo (laid up for repairs).
 Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—China Merchants S. N. Co.
 POWAN, British steamer, 1,850, J. P. Heyland, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 WHITE CLOUD, British steamer, 127, W. J. Riley, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	FROM	DATE DUE	AGENTS
Bisagno	Singapore	July 31st	Carlowitz & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	August 2nd	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Albany	Liverpool	August 2nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Yorkshire	London	August 2nd	Russell & Co.
Westmeath	London	August 2nd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Flintshire	London	August 3rd	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Orion	Port Darwin	August 4th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Minimur	Bombay	August 5th	Russell & Co.
Nisam	Vancouver	August 10th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Port Fairy	Vancouver	August 15th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Abyssinia	Vancouver	August 24th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	VESSELS	AGENTS	DATE OF LEAVING
London, &c., via Suez Canal	Thames	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 10th, at noon.
London and Hamburg	Merionethshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	August 1st.
London (direct)	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 2nd, at noon.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Djemnah	Messageries Maritimes	Aug. 1st, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Dresden	Carlowitz & Co.	Aug. 1st, at 4 p.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bisagno	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	Aug. 7th, at noon.
Trieste, via Straits, &c.	Orion	Siemssen & Co.	Aug. 10th, at noon.
New York, via Suez Canal	Port Caroline	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 5th, at 10 a.m.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Aug. 13th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, via Yama	Oceanic	O. & S. S. Co.	Aug. 3rd, at 1 p.m.
Port Darwin, &c.	Parthia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Aug. 1st, at noon.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Soochow	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, daylight.
Calcutta, via Straits, &c.	Tannadice	Russell & Co.	Aug. 1st, daylight.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Moray	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Aug. 2nd, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag, &c.	Gwalior	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 2nd, at 3 p.m.
Yokohama, via Nag, &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Aug. 16th, daylight.
Yokohama and Kobe	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	Aug. 1st, daylight.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Westmeath	Adamson, Bell & Co.	About August 4th.
Tientsin, via Swatow	Flintshire	Adamson, Bell & Co.	August 2nd.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Kwongsang	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Albany	Adamson, Bell & Co.	August 2nd.
Haiphong	Ganges	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
	Clara	A. R. Marty	To-morrow, daylight.

Intimations.

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